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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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May 25, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 78

May 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 94 88

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.78

7952 日六十月四

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918.

六拜禮 伍廿月五英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 OF TS.
ANNUUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS BOMB BRITISH HOSPITAL.

Hundreds Killed and Wounded.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the night of May 19, says:—German airmen bombed a number of British hospitals grouped far to the rear of our lines. It is estimated that more than a score of machines participated in the attack. The casualties amount to some hundreds killed and wounded. The machines flew very low, so it is impossible to believe that the red crosses on white grounds were invisible to them. One three-seater aeroplane was forced to land by anti-aircraft fire. The three occupants were made prisoners. One, who was the leader of one of the squadrons, cynically argued that it was a pity we place hospitals where it is convenient for German airmen to bomb them. The behavior of the nurses, several of whom are among the casualties, was sublime heroism. Although bomb proof shelters were close at hand, not one of the magnificent women left her post during the two hours of the onslaught. They remained in the wards doing everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of their patients.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British and French Attacks.

London, May 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids at Aveluy Wood, south of Hebuterne. We attacked a machine-gun post at Aveluy Wood and destroyed the gun. The French captured a machine-gun and a few prisoners in a successful raid north of Baillieux, east of Loos.

How German "Volunteers" are Treated.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Prisoners from the 185th and 221st Divisions relate that drafts are being needed to replace the heavy losses in these units. Recruits at depots were asked to volunteer on the understanding they would be put some distance behind the line. A thousand volunteered, but, on arriving at Arras, they soon found themselves in the trenches. The deception caused considerable soreness. The activity on the bank fields is limited to gunners and airmen, though a westerly gale impedes flying.

German Lines Entered.

London, May 23.

A French communique states:—There are intermittent bombardments south of the Aisne. An enemy *coup de main* in the region of Bois de Morigival failed under our fire. Our patrols and detachments entered enemy lines, notably at Champagne, Avocourt, Wood, and in Woivre, and took prisoners and material.

More Aerial Attacks.

London, May 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped over eighteen tons of bombs on aerodromes and billets. We brought down fourteen and drove down two uncontrollable. Three of our machines are missing. Our night fliers dropped eleven tons of bombs on aerodromes, Bruges Docks and billets in the Somme area. Several direct hits were obtained. A train was hit and set on fire. We again attacked Mannheim and dropped twenty-four heavy bombs on a chlorine factory, causing two large fires. Our aviators clearly observed the blackened girders of the buildings which were gutted by fire which we caused the preceding night. We also dropped four tons of bombs on a very important electric power station at Krensewald. One bomb hit the boiler-house and another caused a large cloud of steam to arise from another building. All our machines returned. We heavily bombed on Thursday morning Metz Sablon Railway Station. Bombs were observed on engine sheds and on the track. All our machines returned, despite considerable anti-aircraft fire.

U. S. TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

A Million by Next Month.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Caldwell, a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, predicts that there will be a million American troops in France by June.

MORE MISSING MAILS.

London, May 23.

The Postmaster General announces the loss at sea, through enemy action, of parcel mails posted at Singapore on January 12 and 19, Penang on January 4 and 22, Malacca on January 11 and 18, and the Federated Malay States on January 3 and 20. Only a few letters dated January 17 and 19 from Singapore and January 21 and 22 from Penang, specially superscribed by the senders as to the route, were lost.

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

London, May 23.

Michael Lennon, a member of the Sinn Féin Executive and editor of the newspaper *Young Ireland*, was arrested in Dublin last night. All the deportees have been informed that they could have their cases investigated by two Judges. It is understood that all have refused the offer.

THE GERMAN-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

London, May 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the *Meeuwis* Convention announces that traffic between Germany and Belgium over the Limburg Railway commences on June 4. Twenty trains will run daily and these will be served by Dutch personnel across Dutch territory.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR "A FREE SEA."

London, May 23.

Herr Von Kuhlmann, addressing the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the numerous economic advantages of the Rumanian Treaty, but emphasized that all these closer commercial ties which Germany had so long secured in the East, made "a free sea" all the more necessary for German trade, and they must continue to strive therefor. (Oheers).

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

Advance to Depth of Eleven Miles.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens, telegraphing on May 21 says that Franco-Italian troops in Albania have advanced to a maximum depth of eleven miles during the past three days. They took a number of prisoners. They have completely opened the Santi Quaranta Road between Elzeka and Koryza. The Allied casualties were very light.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN RAIDED.

A German Destroyer Sunk.

London, May 22.

The Admiralty announces that Air Force contingents, between May 20 and May 22, carried out bombing operations on Zeebrugge, and also on the Mole, seaplane base and enemy shipping in the vicinity, also on Tootout and an aerodrome at St. Donat Westm. There were two direct hits on enemy destroyers. A photographic reconnaissance shows that one was destroyed and sunk. We drove down three enemy machines out of control. All of ours returned.

UNREST IN BOHEMIA.

A Pro-Entente Demonstration.

London, May 22.

There has been another big pro-Entente and anti-Austrian demonstration at Prague. The demonstrators were arrested. Widespread uneasiness owing to British air raids on Germany has compelled Count Hertling to issue a statement in which, however, he admits that no sure protection exists.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, May 23.

Delayed Moscow telegrams indicate that the fight between the Reds and General Skoropadsky, mentioned this morning, originated owing to General Skoropadsky mobilizing the White Guards and declaring the Reds to be dissolved. Violent fighting occurred in the region of Tchernigoff between German troops and the supporters of the Reds, who, with the assistance of the Polish Legionaries, drove out the Germans from several places.

A GALLANT FRENCH OFFICER.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the M. Clemenceau has handed the Legion of Honour to Lieutenant V. H. H. who recently escaped from Germany after killing three German soldiers who tried to stop him. He had previously assisted the escape of well-known French aviators, whose freedom he considered more valuable to France than his own.

AMERICAN SHIPPING OUTPUT.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that every shipyard in the United States has telegraphically been asked to speed up production and make July 4 the greatest ship-launching day in the history of America.

DUTCH RESENT GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, giving evidence before the Shipping Council enquiring into the sinking of the Dutch steamer *Catherina*, the mate stated that when the submarine crew heard that one of their shots had killed the Captain they laughed. The Dutch Shipping Inspector characterized this as inexcusable. The Germans were acting with increasing brutality against small vessels and no longer fired warning shots. Indeed, they shot people dead without hesitating. This, added the Inspector, is beyond all endurance.

CANADIAN TITLES.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden stated that the Government suggested to the Imperial Parliament that Canadian titles should be conferred on the advice of the Canadian Premier and that no further hereditary titles should be conferred on Canadians and that existing hereditary titles in Canada should be extinguished within a fixed period. Sir Robert Borden said that he had proposed a conference on the subject which affected other Dominions. The House endorsed Sir Robert's action.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, May 23.

The British Government regards with satisfaction the Chino-Japanese Treaty, cabled on May 22.

U. S. NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has passed a Bill authorizing naval expenditure amounting to sixteen million dollars, which is two million dollars over the amount which the House of Representatives authorized. The Bill will be submitted to a joint conference of both Houses.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 23.

Reuter is informed that the Cabinet is considering the question of a general exchange of prisoners. An announcement is expected shortly. The Government has received information from prisoners who escaped since March 21 confirming that British prisoners of war are employed in the construction of the German lines.

CURTAIN IN HORSE RACING.

London, May 23.

The War Cabinet has decided that horse racing must be further curtailed in consequence of the strain on the railways. The Jockey Club has therefore limited racing to the Newmarket after May 31.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

What Allied Airmen are Doing.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Brilliant days and moonlit nights have evoked an amazing outburst of aerial activity. While fighting planes carry out hundreds of patrols of the enemy lines and seek combats with enemy machines observation planes are busy mapping and photographing German defences and directing fire for the gunners. Farther afield bombardment squadrons scatter bombs by hundreds on the enemy lines of communication while nightly other squadrons drop scores of tons of explosives on railway stations, depots and cantonments. From the 15th to the 18th inst. French fighting planes have carried out 531 patrols, engaged in 105 duels destroyed 37 German aeroplanes, forced 60 more to land damaged in their own lines and burned six balloons. In the same period our observation planes have executed over a thousand flights, including long distance reconnaissances as far as Metz and Friedlandshafen while bombardment squadrons have dropped 160 tons of bombs on military establishments. On the night of 15th May alone 190 French bombardment machines attacked Neales, Roze St. Quentin, Jusy and Ham. On the following night 100 machines operated in the same region causing fires and explosions. The operations of the past few days illustrate the extraordinary development of air warfare and the skill with which our pilots have solved the difficulty of manoeuvring in large numbers. On the 16th and following day our machines bombed a German aerodrome at Cappy setting fire to the aerodrome sheds and causing widespread damage, the Germans being powerless to protect themselves. Other German aerodromes on the battlefield were attacked by fifty French machines simultaneously with similar results. Italian and American squadrons were co-operating in a number of these expeditions with remarkable success.

British Bomb-dropping Exploits.

London, May 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped twelve hundred bombs on various targets, including aerodromes, near Ghent and Tournai and on billets in the neighbourhood of Armentieres, Bapaume and Bray. There has been much air fighting. We brought down sixteen and drove down two uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing. Much mutual night bombing has occurred. We dropped over twelve tons of bombs on aerodromes used by enemy night fliers also on billets at Bray and Bapaume. All our machines returned. We brought down two of the enemy's by gunfire. We dropped two tons of bombs on the chlorine factory at Mannheim causing three large fires and two tons on railway stations at Tournai and Armentieres. One of our machines is missing. At dawn on Wednesday two formations carried out a long distance raid against the important railway triangle of Liege and dropped twenty-two heavy bombs. The first formation's bombs caused three very large fires which still burned fiercely three-quarters of an hour later when our second formation flew over Liege. Other machines dropped twelve heavy bombs on Metz railway stations. All returned.

A Pierce German Attack.

London, May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The enemy's counter-attack west of Merville against the Surrey mentioned in a communique resulted in a fierce attack. A most violent lifting barrage heralded the enemy's approach between the river Bourne and Merville Road. The enemy succeeded in reaching the trenches but every man who scrambled over the parapet was either killed or captured. A bombing party entered on the left of the attack but supports promptly closed in and the Germans were outflanked on both sides. They attempted to bomb a way out, our riflemen for a considerable time crouching and sniping them, then the Surrey made a dash and cleared the trench of the remainder of the bombers. We captured thirty and captured nine machine-guns.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy on the night of the 22nd inst. rushed one of our posts in Aveluy Wood. Two of our men are missing. We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Ayelette and Boislexstunne inflicting casualties. We drove off an attempted enemy raid in the vicinity of Riezduvange. The enemy's artillery was active during the night in the Ancre Valley, southward of Lens, eastward of Robecq and eastward of Nieppe Forest.

A RAID ON PARIS.

London, May 23.

A French official message says: Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Paris on the evening of the 22nd. There was no damage nor victims. A second raid began in relays after midnight. This morning bombs were dropped in a district of Paris. Our machines went up and a violent artillery barrage was kept up.

An official message says: Thirty enemy aeroplanes participated in the Paris second raid mentioned earlier. Fifty-four of our machines went up. One German machine reached the capital and dropped few bombs killing one and wounding twelve. There were some further casualties in outlying districts.

QUEBEC'S LOYALTY.

London, May 23.

The "Times" Toronto correspondent says there are indications of a better situation in Quebec. Large employers of labour are withdrawing claims for the exemption of workmen from military service also there is a big rush of voluntary recruits to the colours. There was a great patriotic demonstration in Quebec, which was beflagged on the occasion of the departure overseas of groups of young French Canadians of the best known families, including the sons of Premier Gouin, Justice Dorion and Sir George Garneau. The streets were thronged with thousands of cheering citizens.

THE NEW-AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Amsterdam, May 22.

Herr Kuhlmann, interviewed by the Vienna "Tagblatt," said: "Precisely as the alliance of 1879 was the bulwark of European peace so the renewed deepened Austro-German alliance will be the foundation stone of the world's peace."

(Continued on Page 7.)

"TIGER ROSE."

Another Fawley Success.

It was pure melodrama that the Fawley Company served to the audience at the Theatre Royal last evening, when Willard Mack's "Tiger Rose" was presented. In spite of the fact that the Company during its present stay has presented a preponderance of "heavy" works, the theatre was almost packed, and it is a deserved tribute to the ability of the performers that they continue to be so enthusiastically patronized when the fare they offer is so much of a sameness.

The story of "Tiger Rose" is practically the story of a girl full of nature's unbridled passion. Rose Brown, left at a tender age to be brought up by the Factor of a Head on Bay Post, on the Lyon River, Alberta, has added to her French impetuosity the spirit of the limitless West, and the combination results in a nature full of passion and self-will. Charming of face and figure, she is beloved by all the men she is brought in contact with, but remains untouched by love herself until she meets an engineer, lately come to the country. They make secret love, and when the engineer meets at a construction camp the man he has sworn to kill, owing to the latter's crime against his sister when in Boston, and becomes a murderer whom the Royal North-West Mounted Police is tracking, Rose sets out to help his escape and fight the Police official of the district. This play revolves itself into a series of dramatic situations, and shows how Rose, secrets Bruce in the cellar of her house, how he escapes from there in a thunderstorm, how she goes to him in a disguised wood cabin; how Constable Michael Devlin catches them both there and how Rose holds up the constable whilst Bruce escapes, only to give himself up, after falling in with Father Thibault and realising the danger in which he is putting the girl. Melodramatic incidents abound and the play is full of thrills all of which are turned to best account by the performers composing the cast. There is a somewhat satisfactory ending, though there is a feeling that one would have liked the story to have been carried a little farther. But the author of "Kick In" has certainly conceived some exciting situations and handled them with no little ability.

In speaking of the players, one is forced to say at the outset that Miss Kathryn Browne Docker achieved a positive triumph in her impersonation of Rose. Her little lapses into French, her display of fierce determination and her general deportment as a girl of almost savage nature were nothing short of artistic, and to her is due the great success that the presentation undoubtedly was. Mr. Fawley, as the Constable, had a prominent part and he carried this through with all his wonted ability. Mr. Henry Mortimer as Bruce; Mr. Reynolds Dennison, as Dr. Dan Ousick; Mr. E. L. Delaney, as the Factor; Mr. G. A. Forbes, as Pierre; and Mr. W. D. Howard, as Father Thibault, were all conspicuous in the presentation and took their respective parts with a naturalness that secured success. The minor characters were sustained by Mr. Wm. H. O'Leary, Miss Valentine Sidney and Mr. Gerry McGarry. The whole cast was as excellent as has now become to be expected of the Fawley Company.

This evening, the comedy entitled "Seven Keys to Bidpat" is being given.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Paris Theatres.

It has been decided that in
case of air raids the performances
in the Paris theatres shall cease
immediately, so as to give the
audience a chance of finding
shelter either in the theatre or in
the vicinity. No money will be
returned, but with their coupons
the spectators will have
the option of attending a later
performance. They are not
bound to deposit their wraps in
the cloak rooms.

Volunteers and Age Limit.

As hon. colonel of the Ham-
burg Volunteers, Viscount North-
cliffe has addressed a message to
the men stating that unless the
Volunteer movement increases the
raising of the age limit from 18 to
21 years in France, Germany,
and Austria will be necessary
here. If the older men join up
and release other classifications
for work behind the lines of the
lines of communication the
raising of the age limit can be
avoided.

St. Peter's Tomb.

An American lady, whose name
is withheld, was recently sur-
prised in the act of glancing a
copy of paper on the tomb of the
brother of St. Peter in the
church at Rome of that name.
The paper bore the following
inscription in English and
Italian: "From the Teutonic
plague, O Lord, deliver us." Asked
for an explanation by the
police commissioner, the lady
said that her object was to provide
a prayer for the faithful who came
to kiss the toe of the saint. The
police commissioner, while prais-
ing the patriotic intentions of the
lady, exacted from her a promise
that she would not again tamper
with St. Peter's toe, but would
use other means of propaganda.

Women Magistrates.

Resolutions were passed by the
National Union of Women's
Suffrage Society urging the
immediate appointment of women
Justices of the Peace, so that
women at least shall sit at every
court; that women should be
summoned to serve as jurors;
that Watch Committees should
be required to employ women as
police with the same powers as
male officers; and that Bills be
promoted to enable women to
qualify as solicitors and barristers.
The Conference protested against
the attitude of the Council in
recent cases in which women
guilty of the murder of their
husbands upon their wives, had
been discharged or condemned to
nominal punishment on the
grounds of alleged insanity, and
conduct against their victims.

Colours and Bicycle Bay.

Frederick Hollister Ward, 61,
retired Lieut. Colonel, was
charged at Marlborough Street
Police Court with unlawfully and
maliciously inflicting bodily harm
on Albert Housh, a theatre
messenger. Housh said
that one afternoon he was riding
a bicycle along Piccadilly. He
saw the accused in the road
and rang his bell, saying,
"Why don't you move?"
The accused stopped and struck
him with an umbrella on the
back of the head. He became
dizzy, fell off the machine, and
was taken to St. George's Hos-
pital. Colonel Ward, in defence,
said he lost his temper. He
agreed to the magistrate's sug-
gestion to pay the boy 25 lbs.
as compensation, and 25 lbs.
costs, and on these terms was
bound over.

Cost of Living.

The level of prices of the prin-
cipal articles of food at March 1
was, says the *Labour Gazette*,
about the same as a month earlier,
the only article showing a
change in price, amounting to
more than 1 per cent, being tea
and eggs, both of which showed
a decrease of under 2 per cent.
on the February prices. The
level of rents has remained prac-
tically unaltered, but nearly all
other items have shown sub-
stantial increases in price. The
average increase from July, 1914,
to March 1, 1918, in the
prices of all the items ordi-
narily entering into the working
class family budget, including
food, rent, clothing, fuel and
light, etc., may be estimated at
about 90 per cent, taking for the
purpose of this calculation the
same quantities of the various
items in March, 1918, as in July,
1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bacon or Beer.

Mr. Alfred Blomfield, J. P., of Sheffield, who was fined \$25 for feeding his pigs on barley, was presented with a cheque for 55 guineas at Chelmsford to cover his actual expenses. Mr. Blomfield said he had received hundreds of letters of congratulation. He had protested against the Government taking the best barley for mallesters, and he had paid his fine. The Barley Order under which he was prosecuted had been withdrawn. He would give the cheque to the Y.M.C.A. or Agricultural Benevolent Institution.

Conscience Man's Claim.

The conscientious objector, O. H. Norman, was found guilty at an Exeter court-martial of refusing to wear uniform. He submitted that he was entitled to trial in a Civil Court, but the president of the court said the situation in England if every man took up Norman's position. He seemed to set himself up as a small god, he said, and wanted to rule England, adding, "You ought to be Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Foreign Minister, and everything else, and we should have the millennium."

Funeral of Sergeant Dick Burge.

The funeral of Sergeant Richard Burge ("Dick" Burge) took place recently when about 2,000 people assembled outside St. Marybone Church, where the first part of the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Rector of St. Marybone. The remains were afterwards taken to Glider's Green for cremation. Full military honours were accorded, the coffin, which was covered with a large number of wreaths being borne on a gun carriage drawn by six horses. Immediately behind, Burge's favourite dog Beery was led by a friend. His comrades in the Military Police provided a large escort, and his former regiment, the East Surrey Regiment, was fully represented. The family mourners included the widow, Miss Marie Lloyd, Miss Rosie Lloyd, Miss Alice Burge, Miss Daisy Woods, and Burge's three brothers, James, Francis, and George.

No Food Parcels to Troops.

The War Office announces that in view of the recent shortage of food at home the military authorities feel bound to discourage any further dispatch of parcels containing food from this country to the troops overseas. The sending of parcels containing food of other kinds than those included in any rationing scheme, however, is not discouraged. The ration provided to the troops is on a generous scale, and can be supplemented by other commodities available in the canteens and philanthropic institutions. Moreover, it is probable that the troops themselves would be the first to deprive any further straining of the food position at home. The military authorities therefore hope the public will refrain from sending further parcels of food, so that it will not be necessary to impose restrictions on parcels containing other articles which add to the soldier's comfort.

Trade Marks.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, assured the deputation which approached him on the subject of the new Bill to amend the Patents and the Trade Marks Acts that the Government were concerned solely in this matter with the protection and the betterment of the industries. It was explained to him by Sir George Croydon Marks, who introduced the deputation, that the proposals had created alarm not only in this country, but in America, where it was felt that the suggested reforms would amount almost to the confiscation of established rights. Sir Albert said that abuses had crept in of which our enemies had been the most assiduous to take advantage. For example, they had endeavoured to build up by the use of trade marks, the names of different products, perpetual monopolies that would prevent any person in this country from being able to supply those products. Sir Albert pointed out that the Bills were framed in a way that would admit of amendment.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Fellowship for Sir S. Evans.

Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, has been elected to an honorary fellowship at Jesus College, Oxford.

New Japanese Battleship.

The Japanese battleship Hyuga has been formally transferred to the Imperial Navy by the builders, the Nagasaki Works of the Mitsubishi Zensetsu Kaisha, Captain Nakagawa, commander of the ship, in an address to his guests, gave some particulars of the vessel. He said she taken three years to build, the ship's displacement was 31,200 tons and speed more than 23 knots.

Girl Thieves at Six a Week.

When Martin Oliver, of Shoreditch, was sentenced at St. Albans to six months' imprisonment, the police superintendent said she was one of a gang of girl thieves operating all over the country. They received a wage of 50s. weekly, and their method was to enter a shop, ask to see gold rings, and then take a costume, leaving a brass substitute on the tray.

Census of Cows.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in reply to Captain H. F. Wright, that it is not possible to give exact figures of milk production but a census of December 2, 1917, shows that in England, Wales, and Scotland there were 1,793,285 cows and heifers in milk, 1,238,978 in calf

and 418,287 other breeding and store cattle of two years and over. At the same date the producers estimated that they would sell (not produce) during the three following months 125,801,846 Imperial gallons of milk. On March 1, 1918, the product of not more than 57,384 cows was being used for the manufacture of condensed milk. The amount of milk converted into dried milk during the six months ended December 31 last was not less than 471,318 gallons; during the six months ended January 30, 1917, it was not less than 2,648,981 gallons. No milk is now being used in the manufacture of chocolate.

948,000 Old Age Pensioners.

In a written reply to a question asked by General Sir Ivor Philipps, Mr. Stanley Baldwin states that the total of pensioners population of the United Kingdom, according to the census of 1911, was 1,519,612. On the last Friday in 1917, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of the old age pensioners was 948,582, and of these 938,123 were in receipt of the additional allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. The estimated expenditure on old age pensions and additional allowance for the current year (apart from expenditure of administration) if £12,345,000 for pensions and £6,017,500 for additional allowance. If the total pensioner population on the 1911 figures were to receive the full pension and additional allowance, the yearly cost, apart from the expense of administration, would be £20,632,434.

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FOOD IN FRANCE.

A Chat with the French
Lord R. de la.

Mr. John B. Hill writes from
Paris as follows:-

What France is doing to
decrease the consumption and
increase the production of food
has been explained to me by M.
Victor Boret, the Minister of
Ravotalling and Agriculture. The
French Lord R. de la is one of
the busiest men in France. He
works nineteen hours every day
and remains cheerful under the
strain, thanks to his vigorous
constitution, built up, he
tells me, by athletic pursuits.
We discussed the effort that
France will make this year to
increase her crops. "I shall raise
the price of wheat considerably,"
the Minister told me. "For other
cereals the price will be increased,
but a less proportion. Of course,
these plans will have to be
sanctioned by Parliament, but I
feel certain that Parliament will
not withhold its consent, because
every deputy knows the conditions
existing in his constituency."

Meat is not rationed in France
as in England. "The reason why
there is so much meat in the
market," said M. Victor Boret, "is
because our farmers have not
enough hay and oats to feed their
animals, and they are killed. I
would have been an sot of
stupidity on my part to limit the
consumption of meat and allow
the animals to die in their stalls.
With more grass in the meadows
the animals will not require so
much of other food. Therefore
fewer will be killed, and there
will consequently be a reduced
consumption of meat."

"How can I reduce the con-
sumption of meat?" M. Victor
Boret continued. "You must
remember that French people

must be managed in a different
way from English and German.
The German obeys because he
fears authority. The Englishman
obeys out of conscience. When
the authorities in England say:
"You must do something," the
Englishman replies, "I must do
it; I shall do it." And he does
it. The Frenchman's reply is:
"This is humbug. The au-
thorities want to disturb
our habits. That is not
necessary." A Frenchman always
criticises. He is full of spirit
and ingenueness, and tries to
avoid the regulations. My duty,
therefore, first of all, is to look at
the matter of the consumption of
meat from a psychological point
of view, and then to adopt the
vigorous method.

"I have explained the situation
to the people. I have appealed
to their patriotism, to their spirit
of voluntary sacrifice. And I
keep on appealing until they get
used to the idea that they
will have to make sacrifices.
They then make their
own arrangements, so that when
the vigorous method is put into
operation everyone is ready.
Trades are not affected, because
every tradesman has had time to
adapt his business to the neces-
sities of the war and of public order.
I am preparing a note for the
restauranters asking them to
serve their customers with half
portions of meat so that no 1000
be left on plates. I shall
make this appeal to them in the
outbreak of the future of our
birds."

More Resignations in P.I.
Resignations and retirements
of 54 Americans from the
Philippine civil service are re-
ported for the month of April ac-
cording to a list given out by the
Director, Mr. A. G. Gell. Twenty other
Americans in the service have been
granted leave with permission to
visit the United States.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTABLE UTTERANCE.

In eloquent and beautiful terms, President Wilson delivered a great speech at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York—a full report of which has already appeared in these columns. In the course of his address he had much to say of the great world conflict that is still being waged, of the notable sacrifices that are being made in the great struggle for freedom and more particularly—for he was talking on behalf of the American Red Cross—of the splendid work which that Society and similar Societies were conducting at the various war zones. Very properly President Wilson reminded his audience of the duties that faced all in this supreme crisis—at least that faced those that fully appreciated what the crisis really meant. In glowing terms, the President made it perfectly clear that to him the great issue was well known and that he was desirous of having it equally well-known by all. Their first duty, he reminded them, was to win the war and the second duty, which went hand in hand with it, was to win it greatly and worthily. It is an utterance worthy of a great leader of people, and one which we doubt not will stir our American allies to even more vigorous action than they have so far attained. That the President has a vast conception of the obligations resting upon so mighty a Democracy as is the United States in the fight for freedom was made abundantly clear by several of the utterances that fell from him, and in nothing more than when he told his fellow countrymen that while it had been said that they ought to raise an army of five millions he thought there was no reason why they should limit themselves to that or to any other figure. The President further reminded them that he had purposely asked Congress to name no limit "because Congress intends, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry." Those that were of the opinion that America had entered the war in a different spirit from ourselves and other nations should ponder over this remark, for it is unsurpassed, in our opinion, by the utterance of any other statesman. It breathes the spirit of determination which will ultimately lead to the great triumph of Democracy for which the Allies are struggling.

President Wilson again took occasion to remark on the inactivity of the enemy in his protestations regarding peace. Then President Wilson none has a greater right to speak on this point, for he more than any other has done more to bring about a reasonable peace. He has tried the enemy in that as in other respects and has found him wanting. Now, he says, we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. To this a ready echo will be found in every allied country. Later in the address the President, reverting to the subject, said emphatically: "If they wish for peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table." That is the proper and indeed the only attitude now to adopt. We have shown a willingness on a patience regarding peace negotiations to which a limit has at length been reached. It is now for the enemy to make the next move and if he intends to make it he had better make it in the manner suggested by President Wilson or not make it at all. Referring particularly to the Red Cross the President spoke of its noble mission in high terms. The duty of the Red Cross, he said, "is the duty of mercy, of succour and friendship." They were engaged in a war to save the world and the Red Cross was performing a noble part in it. It was also, he reminded them, merely a branch of a great international organization, not only recognised by the statutes of the each of the civilised Governments of the world, but recognised also by international agreement and treaty as the recognised and accepted instrument of mercy and succour. As President Wilson further reminds us, it is one of the deepest stains on the reputation of the German Army that they have failed to respect the Red Cross. There can be no doubt that the American Red Cross movement will be as worthily upheld as are its sister societies in other parts of the world, and prove worthy of the noble tribute paid to it by President Wilson in his notable address.

Hospital Matters.

In this column on Wednesday, we gave expression to the view that in suggesting the early provision of a hospital for Europeans in the central district and another for Kowloon, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak was voicing a public demand. We can only regret, therefore, that the Government has turned down the idea on the ground that these questions are "premature." In what sense we are expected to construe this word we do not know; it would have been far more helpful if the Government had been a trifle more explicit on the point. It may be that the question of expense comes in, for it would obviously cost quite a deal to erect and equip two hospitals, and the general tendency in these times of economy is to avoid any heavy expenditure which is not urgently called for. We could understand the use of such an argument as that, but to say the suggestion raised is premature would appear to imply that the need is not at present really felt. That viewpoint is one to which we do not subscribe, for Kowloon notoriously needs a hospital, while the accommodation on this side of the harbour is certainly not what it might be. The proposals put forward by Mr. Holyoak were, in our opinion, reasonable ones, and if public necessities are to be supplied, the time must come when the suggestions will have to be put into effect.

The Asylum.

One other question raised by Mr. Holyoak at Thursday's meeting had reference to the Lunatic Asylum, an institution which needs radical overhauling. We quite accept the Government's contention that the Hongkong Asylum is not on all fours with similar institutions at home, and that it is a house of temporary detention for the insane, pending their repatriation. But that does not get away with the fact that it is always inhabited by the mentally deranged, however brief or lengthy their stay in it may be. We are told that in 1912 a committee reported that the then existing quarters would fulfil their object, subject to certain improvements. We presume that those improvements were effected, but, whether they were or not, it is still felt that the institution is not all it might be, for it was stated at Thursday's meeting that a report is now being prepared on the making of other alterations which would improve the existing accommodation. All, therefore, is not well, even after allowing for the fact that the Asylum is not intended to be of the character of home institutions. We have heard some harsh things said of Hongkong's Asylum, and we can only hope that cause for complaint will soon be removed.

Aerial Opportunities.

One of Reuter's telegrams today tells a wonderful story of what Allied aircraft is doing against the enemy on the Western Front. One cannot read the facts given without realising to what a high point of efficiency the aerial arm has attained in this war. It is recorded that bombs are dropped by the hand-dred on the German communications, and that railway stations, depots, a motor-maintenance depot, and other important buildings are also constantly being dropped from overhead. The enemy, we are told, is powerless to protect himself against these attacks—a statement which conveys some idea of the supremacy to which we have attained in aerial operations. The view has long been held in certain quarters that the war will be won in the air—that is, that so pronounced an air-bombing that it will eventually be the decisive factor. The latest activities of our aeroplanes and our support to that theory. At any rate, the advantages of early stages of the race, and his aerial supremacy are immense, and we may rest assured that the Allies will make the very most of the opportunities which their better Air Service provides.

DAY BY DAY.

TO EXPLOIT HUMANITY IS TO FAIL, AND A WISE, SUCCESSFUL MAN KNOWS IT.
To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 52nd birthday of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Sanitary Board.
Only formal business is contained on the agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon S. of Naha, recurring north-eastward.

Damage to Trees.
Quite a large number of Chinese were charged before M. E. D. C. Wolff at the Police Court this morning with breaking off and stealing branches of trees from Government plantations. His Worship inflicted fines ranging from \$3 to \$5.

The Colony's Health.
For the first time since the outbreak of the epidemic, four cases of spotted fever were notified. Two were from the City of Victoria and two from other districts. All the sufferers were Chinese and one death occurred. Two fatal cases of bubonic plague, one fatal case of diphtheria and two fatal cases of enteric fever have also been reported.

Smuggling.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese woman was charged with having smuggled six gallons of Chinese wine and several packets of tobacco without paying the duty. The excuse defendant gave was that she was attacked in Canton and rendered unconscious. It was stated that there was a lot of this smuggling going on. A fine of \$20 was imposed for smuggling the wine and \$2 for smuggling the tobacco.

A Loyal Brother.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being a stowaway aboard the s.s. Kat Shan. It was stated defendant was found after the vessel had left Canton. Defendant said that he had gone on the boat expecting to meet a friend who was to defray the expenses. The friend did not turn up. It was his intention to visit his brother. The brother appeared in Court and was willing to pay the money. Defendant was discharged.

SHANGHAI RACES.

The Champion Event.
In reporting on the Shanghai Races, the N. O. Daily News says:—Those who attended to witness the Champions alone were well rewarded, for it was a splendid race. Eight of the outstanding ponies of the meeting competed in a field that included three griffins, and five old ponies with well earned reputations. It was a fast run race from the start, Rosewood making the pace very hot indeed for the first half-mile, with Castlewood always well up, and, as in the Derby, close on the leader's heels when half the distance had been covered. Bacoosfield was a good third at this stage, with The Oriole an easy fourth. Nearing the half-mile post Castlewood took command from The Oriole and Rosewood, with Castlefield lying a good fourth and going in good style, Bacoosfield then dropping back. Castlewood took second place to Castlewood after the Monument was passed, rounding the bend into the home straight, Castlewood had the advantage of a lead on the rails, with Bacoosfield in hot pursuit and The Oriole, Gadsdiner and Rosewood next in order. In the last furlong Castlewood gradually increased his advantage, to win eventually by two lengths from Castlefield, who showed that there is life in the "old dog" left by taking second place by a margin of 14 lengths. The latter put up an excellent performance in dead-heating with The Oriole, after his strenuous effort in setting the pace in the early stages of the race, and his aerial supremacy are immense, and we may rest assured that the Allies will make the very most of the opportunities which their better Air Service provides.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Reorganisation of the Military Government.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau states:—The National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton finally, on May 18, passed the long discussed Bill providing for the reorganisation of the Military Government established here last August. The Articles of Reorganisation, roughly translated, are as follows:—

Article I.—The Military Government of the Republic of China is founded upon the Confederation of the Constitutional Provinces and shall, during the incapability of the National Assembly and the President to perform their functions, and in accordance with the Articles of this Act, exercise the executive powers of the Republic of China.

Article II.—The powers of the Military Government shall be as follows:—(1) to conclude peace and declare war, (2) to transact foreign affairs and make contracts and treaties, (3) to supervise common finance, (4) to decide disputes between provinces, (5) to recognise the admission of states from Constitutional Provinces, and (6) to deliberate on the preparation and general plan of war. All contracts or agreements involving a financial burden on the people, the issue of domestic or foreign bonds, and the offer of terms of peace shall be approved or ratified by the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session.

Article III.—The powers of the Military Government shall be exercised by an Administrative Council consisting of seven Directors elected by the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session. All meetings of the Council shall be presided over by a chairman chosen by and among the Directors. Each of the Constitutional Provinces and each of the recognised Constitutional armies may send a delegate to the Council for participation in the deliberation on affairs mentioned in Sections one, two, four, and six of Article Two.

Article IV.—The Military Government may establish the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, war, general staff, navy, interior, communication, and justice, all under the immediate direction of the Administrative Council.

Article V.—Each ministry, unless directly controlled by a Director of the Administrative Council, may have a minister.

Article VI.—All ministers shall be appointed by the Administrative Council in regular session assembled. During the inability of a Director to function, he may appoint a minister to act in his stead.

Article VII.—A Director of the Administrative Council may hold other offices.

Article VIII.—All documents of the Administrative Council shall be jointly signed for promulgation by the Directors.

Article IX.—The internal subordinate bureaux of the Administrative Council shall be organised by a separate law.

Article X.—The powers and functions of the Governments of the Constitutional Provinces shall continue as hitherto. But those organs which are subordinate to the Peking Government and which cannot be directly controlled by the Province may be controlled by the Military Government.

Article XI.—These Articles shall be null and void when the National Assembly and the President are again capable of exercising their power.

Article XII.—The Articles shall come into force on their promulgation.

In accordance with the foregoing Articles, the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session, on May 20, 1918, elected the following as Directors of the Administrative Council:—Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Ex Premier of the Republic of China; General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan; Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ex Premier; Dr. Sze Yau-sen, First Provisional President of the Republic; Admiral Lin Pao-yih, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy; General Luk Wing-ting, Inspector General of Liang Kwang; Teen Chuan-huan, former Viceroy of Liang Kwang.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 1, 1893.)

The Dollar.
May 25.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8½.

The V. R. C.
May 28.—The annual meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held last night. The Hon. J. S. Stewart Lockhart (Chairman of the Club) presided, and there was a large attendance. The ballot for officers resulted as follows:—President, H. E. Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Chairman, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart; Bathhouse Sub-Committee, M. A. A. Sousa, J. B. Michael, and G. Mayne; Boat-house Sub-Committee, F. Friedricks, W. H. Potts, and G. C. O. Master; Gymnasium Sub-Committee, C. H. Thompson, C. T. Robinson, and A. Turner; Hon. Treasurer, J. Hutton; Hon. Secretary, E. D. Sanders.

The Queen's Birthday.
May 27.—Yesterday afternoon, in honour of the Queen's birthday, the whole military force of the Colony, including the Shropshire Regiment, the Hongkong Regiment, Artillery, Engineers, and Volunteers, paraded on the Parade Ground at five o'clock, when the royal salute and few de joie were fired.

Our Present Governor.
May 29.—The appointment of Mr. F. H. May to be Captain Superintendent of Police, under instructions from the Secretary of State, is gazetted.

The "Job Lots."

May 30.—At a meeting of the "Job Lots" yesterday evening, Mr. Jones read a paper on Milton, with copious selections from the works of that deceased gentleman. All we want now is to get our Office Post dead, and turn the "Job Lots" loose over his corpse. Unfortunately, however, he still remains a striking exception to the rule that "the good die young."

June 1.—For some years past Shanghai and Hongkong have been abreast as regards "badness," but the former place has now fairly won the "honour," that is, at least, if one of opinion and poetically inclined "brokers" can be accepted as an authority. Under date 25th ult. this gentleman issued an unenviable doleful weekly share market report prefaced by the following inspiring sentence:—"The past week has been as dull as most of those that have recently preceded it. There is at present not the least glimpse of sunshine to gladden the hearts of any holders of stock, and especially applicable to the present look-out would be the well worn saying:—"The rain is raining every day!"

June 1.—Why should the various Government departments so foolishly differ as the spelling of Chinese names? A place which has been called "Kowloon" ever since white men settled in this part of the world can surely go on with same name, without having it twisted into "Kaulung," which strangers would hardly guess to be the same.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs states:—

No. 2 V. A. D.
Thursday, May 30—8 p.m.
Squad and stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V. A. D.
Tuesday, May 28—1.15 p.m.
Band and Drill.

Wednesday, May 29—2.20 p.m.
Band Practice.

Thursday, May 30—1.15 p.m.
Re-drill Drill.

Saturday, June 1—2.20 p.m.
Squad and Stretcher Drill, Band Practice.

No. 4 V. A. D.
Tuesday, May 28—1.20 p.m.
First Aid Class.

Thursday, May 30—1.20 p.m.
Bandaging Practice.

Friday, May 31—4.20 p.m.
Squad and Stretcher Drill.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The late Lady Russell of Killowen, determined the owner of the greatest figure of the Bar and Bench during the closing years of the nineteenth century. Charles Russell, at 20, left it to a girl of seventeen to decide whether he should come to England or stay in Ireland. His family were against it, but the girl said, "If you don't go I will never speak to you again." He came, saw and conquered and married his sweetheart in the year he was called to the Bar. A wide circle mourns her to-day, true wife and mother.

Bees' wine, the "new" Bradford tipple now to be examined by the Excise authorities, will no doubt turn out to be a very old acquaintance, described by a sixteenth-century poet as—"the foaming, pure, and shining liquor which the bees provide, but do not enjoy." Before agriculture provided (these islands with the raw material for ale, mead, also known as methglin and hydromel, was the Britons only intoxicant, and they appear to have made it by simply mixing honey with rain water and leaving it to ferment. Later on the ancient simplicity of mead was "improved" by diluting the honey with wine, and fortifying it with brandy.

Judicial ignorance of what is well-known to the man in the street may soon be matched by the magistrature bench. At the Guildhall the magistrate asked "What is a dud?" to the great diversion of the court. It is unquestionably along, and is perhaps the singular of "duds," which originally meant rags. Like many other slang words, however, it is very probably of ancient origin and honourable descent, for it may have been coined with the Old English word "dodden" to lop, a doddy tree being one lopped of its branches.

The "curfew" analogy is an obvious one in the case of the suggested early closing of entertainments in London, but it has not really much meaning. An irritated theatrical manager might have invented it to excite public feeling, remembering that the curfew arrangement was unpopular. As a fact, no modern Government is going to be as unwise as to try and force the modern Londoner to go to bed at 9.30—or 8.30 "By God's own time," as the Irishman who dismissed the Summer Time Act called it. All that the new proposal really amounts to is to shut the doors of the theatres and other places of entertainment—modelling, presumably, the clubs—at this, to our generation, very early hour.

For the rest, if the social revolution involved can be achieved without fuss, surely so much the better apart altogether from the obvious gain in regard to possible raid dangers and the saving of labour (the does not understand the movement in regard to coal; with summer close upon us now the suggested saving must be quite inconsiderable). Earlier social life will be merely a reversion to an older and better order. Man was not really meant to be a nocturnal animal. "A short life and generally a nasty one," says Mr. Bellow of the night-working journalist's career. Most reasonable men would choose both to work and play by day if they could, other things being equal. The fear of darkness in childhood or old age is a morbid—if, indeed, it exists—is morbid.

Railway speed, which is to be reduced to save wear and tear on the track, has never greatly exceeded the records established in the very early days of railway travelling. Thus from the *Illustrated London News* of August, 1844, we find that previously "a journey from Slough to the Paddington terminus was accomplished in less time than the distance has ever been traversed; the 12½ miles only occupied 17½ minutes and two seconds." As early as 1841 a coal train from Bristol to London in under two hours, and during experiments between Exeter and St. Germans in 1846 the great engine actually attained a speed of 70 miles an hour.

**FOR SALE—\$50—PEARL
THREAD-NECKLACE \$10
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LADY'S MUFF and CAPE
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from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66
King Edward Hotel.**

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD

(Continued on page 10.)

The local office of the China Mail Steamship Co. is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco office, advising that the s.s. CHINA sailed from that port to the Orient on Thursday last, 16th inst. and will be due here on or about 14th June, 1918.

DEFENCE CORPS ON TOP IN TEAM SHOOT.

**FOR
EVERYDAY
SMOKING**



The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Arabia, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and British East Africa.

San Francisco--3rd u.s. Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10.30

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone: 2501 & 188.

WONG NI KUT,
Director.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

Albany, April 18.—Governor Whitman has signed the Johnson bill extending the civil rights of negroes. The Bill was introduced in the lower house by A. S. Johnson and Edward A. Johnson, and is now before the Senate. Albany, April 18.—Governor Otis, both of New York, has signed upon the Levy bill, which was introduced in the lower house, and made its provisions non-literal.

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 445.

Secretary.
Hongkong 17th May, 19 8.

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